

rium. As seen by me the expanded flowers are distinctly larger and paler than those of *L. Virginianum* L.

Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum angustifolium (Ait.) A. Gray — A small patch of this northern form was found in 1899 near the edge of Great Cedar Swamp, Voluntown. In New England ordinarily confined to the higher mountain summits.

Lonicera coerulea L.— Abundant in Voluntown, especially in the wet sphagnous meadows bordering the cedar swamps. It here fruits very freely, the delicious berries which much resemble blueberries in flavor being fully ripe and loading the bushes on June 17, 1899.

Rhamnus cathartica L.— Lebanon, a few plants by roadsides.

Ilex laevigata Gray — Cedar swamps in Ledyard, North Stonington and Voluntown.

Barbarea praecox R.Br.—Cultivated ground at Scotch Cap, Waterford, 1899 and 1900. Apparently its first record in New England.

Silene dichotoma Ehrh.—Waste ground, New London, 1898.

Cerastium semidecandrum L.— Abundant in old fields near Niantic River, East Lyme. Formerly unknown north of New Jersey.

Spiraea ulmifolia Scop.— Sparingly escaped to a roadside thicket near Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London.

Aster Schreberi Nees — Wooded banks, Montville and Norwich.

Chrysanthemum Balsamita L. — Escaped to the roadside near farm houses at two places in East Lyme and one in Groton. One of these stations was discovered about ten years ago, and the plant was then well established. A resident of one of these houses when asked the name of this plant called it "beaver's tongue."

NEW LONDON, CONN.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER MEETING OF THE VERMONT BOTANICAL CLUB was held at the University of Vermont on the 25th and 26th of January. Fourteen papers were presented. Among the more important of which was that of President Brainerd, entitled: The present Status of Vermont Botany. It was an able discussion of the flora as presented in the new catalogue of Vermont plants. In outlining the work of the Club in the future, he maintained that plants in the field in their ecological and physiological relations should receive more attention. Much interest was manifested in the account of the finding of a plumose variety of *Asplenium ebeneum* Ait. by Mrs. Frances B. Horton of Brattleboro. Dr. E. A. Burt gave a detailed description of *Tremella mycetophila* Pk. and stated his reasons for transferring it to *Exobasidium mycetophilum* (Pk.) Burt.

Prof. L. R. Jones discussed the poisonous properties of the equisetums and ferns. Although they were undoubted cases of horses being poisoned by Equisetum, the evidence showed the ferns free from any such stigma. The minor discussions centered about the new catalogue and were of unusual interest. The midsummer field meeting is to be held in Rutland on the 2nd and 3d of July.—C. D. HOWE, Univ. of Vermont.

In *THE FOUNDATIONS OF BOTANY*¹ Mr. Bergen follows in the main the plan of his earlier text-book, which the present attractive volume replaces. The amount of subject-matter is increased by new experiments and observational work, and new chapters on Ecology and on Types of Cryptogams (the latter by Mr. A. B. Seymour). With a new Key and Flora, describing nearly 700 species of common spring plants, the whole matter covers some 670 pages.

Improvements in the teaching directions and many new and interesting exercises show the author's gain in the technique of botanical teaching in the years since the former book appeared. The new sections are particularly good reading, and the text as a whole has gained in vivacity and the interest due to breadth of view combined with concrete treatment. The illustrations, while not entirely original, are well selected and well executed. Mr. Bergen has given the schools a most serviceable text-book.

In case the school authorities allot but a half year to botany the good sense of the teacher (and school committee) should safeguard the pupil from the only danger which besets him in the case of a book so attractive—the danger of being hurried through a great number of observations without time for proper comprehension.—L.

As it is now customary in binding scientific periodicals to include the covers, thus making them a permanent part of the volume, we shall be glad to furnish a correctly centered cover to replace that of our February issue which was by accident badly trimmed.

¹Ginn & Co., Boston, 1901.